(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2918.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Auguſt 27.

THE Engliſh general Stuart, after he had with difficulty ſucceeded in obtaining an audience of the grand ſignior, has failed in his object of ſettling the differences between the beys and the Porte, which perſeveres in inſiſting that they ſhall quit Egypt; and when general Stuart argued that perhaps another climate would be prejudicial to their health, the grand ſignior is ſaid to have replied with ſome warmth, that the beys might return to Georgia, their native place.

The obſtinacy of the Porte in this inſtance, gives reaſon to ſuppoſe, that Egypt is deſtined privately as the price of the peace made with France, who now ſeems to be the only favoured nation, as far at leaſt as the will is concerned.

The failure of general Stuart's miſſion, in behalf of the beys, is the more diſtreſſing for thoſe unfortunate men, as, according to recent intelligence, the pacha of Cairo, who has hitherto acted againſt them, has now ſurrounded them, ſo that there remained no doubt of his making them all priſoners; in which caſe he will ſend them to Conſtantinople, the *climate* of which place will doubtleſs have a moſt *powerful effect* on them.

VIENNA, September 25.

We learn from Semlin, that the Porte has charged Paſſwan Oglou to reduce the Janiſſaries of Belgrade. That city is already in a ſtate of the greateſt alarm. The Janiſſaries began their march on the 14th, to defend the paſſage of the Morawa: a number of the inhabitants have betaken themſelves to flight, and the rich merchants have cauſed their moſt valuable effects to be removed to Semlin. Paſſwan Oglou, it is ſaid, is at the head of 12,000 men.

BASIL, October 2.

The confederation between the ſmaller cantons and Berne, has been ſigned. They all agree to uſe every means in their power to drive thoſe who conſtituted the Helvetic government from the Swiſs territory. The other cantons have been requeſted to concur in this confederation, and to furniſh troops. The forces of the inſurgents are daily augmenting, and their army now amounts to 20,000 men. The ancient form of government has been eſtabliſhed in moſt of the ariſtocratic cantons. The great and ſmall councils have been eſtabliſhed, with all the rights which they exerciſed before the year 1798; but it has been thought proper to intruſt proviſionally the direction of general affairs, and of government to particular committees.

HAGUE, October 8.

The rumours and conjectures for ſometime paſt in circulation, reſpecting a projected plan of alteration in our government, were by no means void of foundation; for we are actually on the eve of a change. It is even expected to take place within a day or two. Preparatory to this important event, lieutenant-general Dumonceau and citizen Schimmelpenninck arrived here on the 5th. It is likely to be brought about by amicable compulſion; for Daendels has already had his conference with the preſident of the executive government. The plan ſeems to be well known in the higher circles, and as yet no meaſure whatever has been taken to ſecure the plunderers; ſo that it is extremely probable that they act on the authority of the *Ruler of Europe*, ſupported by a part of the preſent government, who are doubtleſs to be provided for in the arrangement. It is reported that Schimmelpenninck is to be the head, but under what appellation is not preciſely known—but that of conſul is the general opinion. Daendels, as variable as the wind, has no place aſſigned him in rumour; and it is probable that, as before, he will be content with being the active inſtrument in performing the work. Dumonceau probably will be the head of the legion of honour, ſhould it happen that we are deſtined to follow the example of our friend and ally.

Citizen Semonville, the French ambaſſador to this republic, alſo arrived here on the 5th.

October 15.

The hiſtory of the pretended conſpiracy againſt the government, appears to have no exiſtance, except in the imagination of ſome weak and timid individuals. We are now aſſured that every thing is arranged to the ſatisfaction of both parties.

LONDON, October 14.

This morning we received a Moniteur of the 10th, ſome extracts from which will be found in this and the following column.

Five per cents. 53 fr. 80 c.

The politicians of the continent are occupied in the ſpeculations reſpecting the proceedings of the court of Vienna, Paris, &c. on the ſubject of the indemnities.—The head of the houſe of Auſtria continues to ſpeak in a rather firm language, and to exhibit a confident military front.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from Holland, but it brought no intelligence of importance. The Amſterdam Courant contains a report, that the French troops have received orders to paſs the Rhine, in caſe there ſhould appear any delay in terminating the indemnities.

A grand maſter of the order of Malta has at length been choſen. Out of the candidates preſented the pope fixed upon prince Ruſpoli, an Italian, who will, no doubt, be very independent of all French influence! The Neapolitan troops, which agreeably to the treaty of Amiens are to form the garriſon for a year after the iſland is given up to the knights, or until the latter are able to provide for its defence in ſome other way judged eligible by the powers which guaranty its independence, ſailed on the 10th September. The iſland, therefore, will ſoon be entirely evacuated. It is evident, however, that the guaranty being ſo inadequate, and the Neapolitan garriſon neceſſarily under French influence, to give up Malta at all is to ſurrender it to France. Miniſters, however, in agreeing to the treaty of Amiens, muſt have been aware of that alternative.

October 15.

We yeſterday received Paris journals of the 10th. The Moniteur contains a pompous account of the celebration at Turin of the union of Piedmont with France. Our readers will find ſome amuſement in the deſcription of this grand maſquerade, in which a Te Deum was combined with military evolutions, dances, fireworks and bumper toaſts. One of the inſcriptions indicates the arrogant pretenſions of the French, pretenſions indeed, but too well juſtified by ſucceſs. A picture was exhibited of Buonaparte's firſt invaſion of Italy; the genius of France dictating peace to the king of Sardinia, in the town of Cheraſco, with the motto—"They were the firſt to open their gates to the conquerors of the world." The French omit no opportunity of putting forward the title, and the world ſhould let ſlip no opportunity of ſtigmatiſing the inſolent pretenſion.

It is ſaid that at the famous epoch of the 18th Brumaire, Talleyrand was deſirous particularly of having the finance department; but, in fact, the whole of that day may be called the day of dupes, for Sieyes hoped to have the firſt civil and adminiſtrative functions, leaving only the war to Buonaparte; Bruix hoped to have the miniſter of marine; Roederer, the interior, and Bournonville, the military department; none of theſe had what they expected.

The firſt conſul ſaid then to Talleyrand, that at another period he might undertake the finances, and it is known that the finances have frequently formed the ſubject of converſation between them. Talleyrand has ſome ſyſtems which the firſt conſul appears to have reliſhed, and which, it is poſſible, he will ſuffer to be tried. It is certain that the finances occupy the chief attention and anxiety of the conſul.

It has been remarked that the French ſenate, in the fixing of the periods at which the members of the legiſlature are to go out, ſeems to have ſome revenge in view, for the manner in which it has been forced to adopt the plans of the government. For example, at the end of the year 11, ſeveral deputies, devoted to the chief conſul, are to go out, ſuch as Segur and Lacretelle; at the end of the year 12, Chauvelin is to relinquiſh his legiſlative functions, while Carnot is kept in till the year 17.

At St. Cloud no perſon is to be received but full dreſſed and in powder, and the conſuls and miniſters begin to dreſs in the former French ſtyle, with ſwords by their ſides. There is alſo an etiquette eſtabliſhed for carriages—ſome, the generals and miniſters, may drive up to the great door, others are to ſtop at the gates. There is alſo an etiquette of 1ſt and 2d tables.

Several changes have taken place in the Ruſſian miniſtry. Count Alexander Woronzow, a brother of the Ruſſian ambaſſador at London, has been appointed grand chancellor, and principal director of foreign affairs; count Kotſchubey, who before was in the preceding department, has been made miniſter of the interior; and count Waſſiltſeff, finance miniſter. The prince Czartorinſky takes the place of count Kotſchubey in the foreign department.

We do not learn that M. Andreoſſi is yet ready to leave Paris for this country. Whatever may be the cauſe of delay in his coming, whether real or pretended, we are inclined to think that lord Whitworth will not depart for France till the French ambaſſador ſhall have arrived here.

The deputation of the empire has held its eleventh ſitting, but the reſult of its deliberation has not yet tranſpired. The report of a convention having been concluded between the emperor and the elector of Bavaria for the ceſſion, by the latter, of the right bank of the Inn to Auſtria, is contradicted by intelligence from Ratiſbon, which ſtates, upon authority, that the elector has ratified the treaty ſigned at Paris, on the 5th September, by which all the poſſeſſions of the court of Munich, as fixed by the plan of indemnities are ſpecially guaranteed.

The five per cents. are 53. 70.

Mr. Dundas, we underſtand, will ſoon be called to the houſe of peers, by the title of lord Ceylon.

Little doubt can be entertained that Mr. Moore is gone on an important miſſion to Vienna. The emperor is the moſt natural ally of this country, and he is more particularly intereſted in the fate of Switzerland than any other power, it cannot be ſuppoſed either that he is in any degree ſatisfied with the arrangement of the indemnities ſo dictatorially chalked out by France and Ruſſia, and the increaſing aggrandiſement of Pruſſia. The emperor, we have no doubt, will embrace with avidity any opportunity of indulging his hatred againſt France; and he will probably think that it is much better to meet the worſt fate in the field, than have his dominions wreſted from him and his lawful power curtailed by the arm of oppreſſion and injuſtice.

October 16.

Yeſterday morning we received the Paris journals to the 13th inſtant. Their contents, as far as they relate to the proceedings in Switzerland, are of conſiderable importance, the affairs of that country, to all appearance, being now brought to a criſis. According to accounts from Lauſanne, the patriots, after entering the Pais de Vaud, ſucceeded in defeating the main body of the army of the government; on the 4th inſtant, advanced as far as Yverden, and on the ſame day took poſſeſſion of Moudon, within a few miles of Lauſanne. Theſe ſucceſſes of the patriots ſtruck ſuch terror into the government, that they were on the point of flying to Geneva, when citizen Rapp, aid-de-camp to Buonaparte arrived with the declaration of the chief conſul, which was received with "warm gratitude," and on being communicated to Bachmann, the general of the patriotic army, he conſented to ſuſpend hoſtilities until he received further orders from Berne. On the following day citizen Rapp proceeded to Berne, and delivered the conſul's proclamation to the commanders in that city. They received the aid-de-camp with civility, but declined giving any anſwer to the declaration until the deciſion of the diet of Schwitz ſhould be known. Deputies were immediately ſent off to that place, to learn the determination of the diet, and M. Rapp conſented to wait their return to Berne. In the mean-time, the truce continued, and the zeal of the patriotic troops appear to have conſiderably relaxed, in conſequence of the active interference of France. Should they attempt any reſiſtance to the imperious mandate, an army of 40,000 French, under the orders of general Ney, will immediately enter the Swiſs territory; and as this force will be ſupported by 40,000 more, if neceſſary, we ſee no chance of the exertions of the patriots being crowned with the ſucceſs they deſerve. The French writers expreſs a conviction that the proclamation of the conſul will procure the ſubmiſſion of the inſurgent generals, and cauſe an immediate termination of hoſtilities. This, under the preſent circumſtances, will probably prove to be the caſe. Any reſiſtance, on their part, to ſo overwhelming a force, would indeed prove hopeleſs; and if not immediately, they muſt ultimately ſubmit to the will of the dictator. It is ſuppoſed by ſome, that ſhould they determine to oppoſe the interference of France, they will not be left to maintain alone ſo unequal a conteſt, but united as the intereſts of France, Ruſſia and Pruſſia are at preſent, we doubt much whether the emperor of Germany will deem it prudent to aid the noble ſpirit of the Helvetians, in oppoſition to the firſt of thoſe powers—and it muſt be within the recollection of our readers, that in the debates which took place laſt year in the Britiſh houſe of commons upon the ſubject of the preliminary treaty of peace, our miniſters gave the country to underſtand that the principle of interfering in continental diſputes was entirely to be abandoned by this country. Whether theſe circumſtances that have recently occurred may have induced them to act differently from the tenor of that declaration, we cannot pretend to ſay; but it is reported that the reſult of the council held on Saturday laſt, was of ſo much importance as to occaſion diſpatches to be ſent off to ſeveral of the courts upon the continent. We believe, however, that the deliberations [illegible] had no reference whatever to the affairs of [illegible]land. The caſe of Malta, the independence [illegible] the emperor of Ruſſia has declined to guaranty [illegible] which, we underſtand, at preſent much [illegible] attention of his majeſty's miniſters. The meſſengers who have been diſpatched within theſe few days, are probably deſtined, not for Vienna, (where aſſiſtance to the Swiſs patriots could alone be expected) but for Petersburg and Berlin;

the guaranty of Ruſſia and Pruſſia, with reſpect to Malta, being ſtill looked to by the Britiſh miniſtry as a preliminary meaſure of neceſſity to the final evacuation of that iſland by our troops. Beſides, we hardly think that miniſters have any inclination to interfere in a buſineſs that might lead to a general renewal of hoſtilities, the more eſpecially as, to all appearance, they would receive but little encouragement in the enterprize from the prevailing ſpirit of the people, whoſe indifference towards the concerns of foreign nations cannot be better exemplified than in the total failure of the propoſed ſubſcription in aid of the counter-revolutionary Swiſs. However the people of England may regret the fate of thoſe patriots, they are nevertheleſs ſenſible that France, in ſupporting the government of Helvetia, will obtain little more than ſhe was before poſſeſſed of, with reſpect to that country. For years paſt has the influence of France effectually predominated in Switzerland; and the difference between actual and virtual poſſeſſion is of ſo light a ſhade, that the people of England, great as their ſympathy may be, would reluctantly engage in a diſpute, where their interferences might produce ſo much evil to themſelves, without affording any effectual aid to the objects of their ſupport. The general peace of Europe, it is therefore probable, will remain undiſturbed.

The extraordinary deputation of the empire held its 11th ſitting on the 30th of laſt month; but nothing deciſive has yet taken place upon the ſubject of the indemnities.

October 21.

Orders from the admiralty have been received at the different ports not to pay off any more ſhips of war.

The Racoon ſloop is immediately to ſail with diſpatches for the Weſt-Indies.

Several more frigates have been ordered to be fitted for foreign ſervice.

The funds experienced yeſterday a trifling riſe from the price of the preceding day, in conſequence of an application ſent to the bank from the holders of omnium that the directors would delay the final redemption of it until after the mid-ſummer dividend of next year.

The riſe of the funds was alſo attributed by ſome perſons to the price of French ſtocks, which do not appear to have felt the alarm reſulting from the preſent unſettled ſtate of Europe.

Government has received intelligence of very active preparations in the French ports, particularly at Toulon, where the utmoſt diligence is employed to repair the loſſes occaſioned by the victory of Aboukir. It is a fact, that a greater quantity of naval ſtores of all kinds has been imported into France within the laſt fifteen months from the Baltic, than the amount of the whole ſupply in theſe articles during the eight preceding years.

We have reaſon to give credit to the report ſome days ſince in circulation, of a complete union between the Pitts and the Grenvilles, and that the latter are likely to withdraw their hoſtility to the preſent adminiſtration in the enſuing ſeſſion of parliament. The king's meſſengers have been recently employed in carrying letters backwards and forwards, and it is ſaid lord Grenville has alſo been for a few days at Walmer. We underſtand his lordſhip was conſulted in the recent change of diſpoſition in our cabinet, in regard to the continent.

It is believed that Malta will at length be ſurrendered to the emperor of Ruſſia. Certain it is, that it will not be reſtored either to the knights or to the Neapolitans, which would be in fact throwing the iſland into the hands of France.

PLYMOUTH, October 21.

Went into Cowſand Bay, the Sirius, of 36 guns, capt. Prewte, to wait for orders.

Orders came down this day, to all the men of war in this harbour to get ready for ſea, and to complete them to four months ſtores and proviſions.

Laſt night L'Avanturiere, of 18 guns, lieut. Jump, having taken on board her diſpatches and proviſions for four months, went down the harbour into the Sound, and ſailed directly; but it has blown ſuch a gale of wind at S. W. that neither the Childers nor L'Avanturiere can make much way down the channel.

October 22.

This morning diſpatches, ſaid to be of importance, arrived expreſs to admiral Dacres, port admiral at this port, to be put on board a faſt ſailing veſſel directly. They were inſtantly put on board L'Avanturiere, of 18 guns, lieut. Jump, which will ſail as ſoon as the wind is fair; it is now blowing hard at S. W. Lieut. Jump is to have ſealed orders as to deſtination, which are not to be opened until L'Avanturiere gets twenty leagues weſt of the Scilly Iſlands.

This day orders came down to get ready three ſhips of the line, in ordinary to Hamoaze, for commiſſion. Laſt night it blew a hurricane at S. W. with a dreadful hollow ſea in the Sound. The ſignal was made at 9 P. M. to ſtrike yards and top-maſts in the Sound and Hamoaze which was inſtantly obeyed, and the men of war weathered the gale without damage, and this morning it became moderate.

A ſecond packet of diſpatches arrived laſt night, and were ſent on board the Childers armed brig, capt. Delafons, which ſailed this morning with ſimilar ſealed orders as L'Avanturiere, not to be opened till ſhe gets to a certain latitude.

2 P. M.—Further diſpatches are expected to be put on board the Nimble cutter, lieutenant J. Coghlan. She takes in proviſions and water, and ſails with ſealed orders as ſoon as the diſpatches arrive.

NEW-YORK, December 8.

The account of the life boat is concluded from our paper of Monday laſt. This important diſcovery has led in England, to an improvement on the common packet boats. The following is a deſcription of a veſſel of a new conſtruction launched in the month of October laſt, at Kingholm, a mile below Dumfries, built agreeable to a patent granted to P. Miller, Eſq; of Dalwinton. The veſſels to be built under this patent are intended for carrying paſſengers only, and will be named *Life Packets*, as they cannot ſink. They afford much better accommodations than ſhips of any other conſtruction of the ſame length can give. They are built entirely of fir wood, and draw very little water. When under ſail, they are wrought and kept to windward by means of ſliders. They are moved through the water in calms and againſt light winds by wheels; and theſe wheels are ſo contrived as to be rigged or unrigged in a ſhort time.

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The legiſlature of Vermont, in order to encourage the militia to equip themſelves, have paſſed a law enabling the ſoldier on preſenting a certificate from his commanding officer, of his being duly equipped, to have 45l ſtruck from the liſt of his rateable eſtate, if amounting to that ſum, and to an exemption from ſtate taxes, if his liſt is not to that amount.

From the New-York Evening Poſt. Dec. 7.

Foreign News.—We are very much indebted to the courteſy of the gentleman who this morning handed us ſoure London papers, whoſe dates extend to the 23d of October; one day later than has been received elſewhere; it is from the laſt one that the extracts of this evening are taken.

The complexion of European politics ſeems ſtrongly to confirm the predictions of thoſe, who very early declared, that the peace lately agreed upon would not be permanent. The protracted negotiations at Amiens were a certain evidence of ſtubborn objections on the part of ſome of the powers to the terms of the preliminaries. The delay and difficulties that have ſince occurred in the execution of ſeveral articles of the definitive treaty, beſpeak in a language not to be miſunderſtood, that if they are finally complied with, it will not be without the moſt ſullen reluctance.

England is ſending out cloathing and ſtores for her army at Malta; the officers belonging to the troops there, and who are abſent, are directed immediately to join their regiments in that iſland, and the Mediterranean fleet are ordered to rendezvous in the harbour at *La Vellettee*. From theſe meaſures it is pretty plainly inferrable that the adminiſtration have no thoughts of evacuating that place for the preſent. Whether the rumour, very currently in circulation, that the dey of Algiers has ceded to the French two ports in the neighbourhood of that city, has determined the Engliſh to keep poſſeſſion of Malta as a counterpoiſe to theſe new aquiſitions of her rival; or whether it is only to be retained as a pledge till the indemnities are finally ſettled; or whether it is a precautionary meaſure preceding the renewal of open hoſtilities, every one will form their own conjectures. Certain it is, that a variety of circumſtances tend ſtrongly towards the latter concluſion. The unknown embaſſy of Mr. Moore; the affairs of Switzerland in which it is confidently affirmed the Engliſh cabinet have interfered; the cutters which are daily ſailing with ſecret diſpatches; the orders giving to get the men of war at Plymouth ready for ſea, provided with four months ſtores and proviſions, all have an appearance unfriendly to the continuance of peace. Reports are alſo prevailing that Mr. Pitt is again to return to the adminiſtration, under a coalition with the Grenvilles; theſe are however quite contradictory, and we rather incline to the opinion that Mr. Pitt will not reſume the miniſterial functions, except in the event of a war. Should that take place, there can be but little doubt that Mr. Pitt would again willingly become the director of the national energies, as it would again afford him the chance of gratifying the favourite wiſh of his heart, the demolition of the preſent government of France, and the reſtoration of the Bourbons to the uſurped throne of their family.

Some occurrences in the north ſeem to correſpond with the appearances we have noticed in England. The emperor Alexander does not regard his new ally Buonaparte with his accuſtomed complacency, he begins to perceive that the emperor of Germany is not quite ſo unreaſonable on the ſubject of the indemnities as he at firſt apprehended; he has, in fact, lately diſcovered that there is much force and juſtice in his pretenſions; a change in the Ruſſian miniſtry has accordingly taken place, to facilitate the views of the emperor. Count Alexander Woronzow, brother of the Ruſſian ambaſſador at London, has been made grand chancellor and principal director of foreign affairs. Since this alteration the Auſtrian miniſter count Surau, has received a very marked degree of favour and attention—civilities to which he had not before been accuſtomed. The probability, therefore, is, that the courts of St. James's and Peterſburg perfectly underſtand each other, and are prepared to act in concert.

Nothing final has yet taken place at Ratiſbon. The Batavian mail, which arrived at London on the 23d October brought the latest intelligence from that place. By this, it appears that a new plan of indemnities had been offered to the diet, making ſeveral territorial arrangements, different from thoſe in the old one. Ratiſbon and Weſtphar are to be given up to the elector of Mentz, and ſeveral new members are to be added to the college of the princes. It is alſo ſtated that this ſettlement will be guaranteed by France, Ruſſia and Pruſſia, and that it was expected it would be agreed to by his Imperial majeſty.

The diet at Schwartzburg have ſent a deputation to Buonaparte; their treatment will probably be ſimilar to that of Mr. Markow. Submiſſion abſolute and unqualified to him who aſpired to be the *Ruler of Europe*, will alone gratify his pride and avert his vengeance.

BALTIMORE, December 9.

EPILEPSY.

A few days ago a woman paſſing along the ſtreets of Bourdeaux, was ſuddenly attacked with a fit of epilepſy, having at the moment a child of ſix months old in her arms. Such a diſtreſſing ſituation ſpeedily attracted a crowd of ſpectators, who were, however, unable to yield the woman any relief. At that moment, a young ſailor breaking through the crowd, called for ſome grains of rough ſalt, which he forced into the woman's mouth. This immediately had the effect of reſtoring the woman's ſenſation and ſpeech, and her convulſions were at once put a ſtop to. The young man, who had been at Madagaſkar, ſaid, that he there ſaw this remedy applied to perſons in epilepſy with wonderful ſucceſs. [*Scotch paper.*]

December 10.

In England a ſubſcription is opened for aſſiſting the deſcendants of William Tell in the recovery of the liberty for which they are contending. The Morning Chronicle of October 15th acknowledges the receipt of five pounds ſterling for this purpoſe, from an anonymous correſpondent.

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The following is the reſult of an agricultural experiment, which will, no doubt, command the attention of farmers in general. At Palmer, in Suſſex, a piece of land, containing 16 acres, which had been previouſly well tilled, was this year laid down with lucern, and ſown with barley, ten gallons only an acre. The produce of the 16 acres, to the great aſtoniſhment of the proprietor, was 75 loads. Many ſingle corns produced upwards of 50 ears, and numberleſs roots are now to be found in the field which exhibit upwards of forty ſtalks iſſuing from each root. The barley is particularly long eared, and well filled, excepting where it was beat down and lodged, which was about half the piece. It ſhould here be obſerved, that the quantity of ſeed barley allowed to an acre on the downs, is generally ſix buſhels.

Annapolis, December 16.

From WASHINGTON, December 14.

The ſenate made a quorum yeſterday, but did not proceed to buſineſs, as they could not elect a preſident *pro tempore*, there not being a majority of votes in favour of any one member. To-day they made choice of Mr. Bradley of Vermont, and proceeded to buſineſs. To-morrow the preſident's communication will be made.

—

We are requeſted to inſert the following

From a BALTIMORE PAPER.

Crimes heap'd on crimes will bend their glory down,
And whelm in ruins your flagitious town.

HOMER.

IT was the opinion of the Gentile world, that enormous crimes called for Divine puniſhment, and conſequently drew down the vengeance of Heaven upon guilty cities, or guilty nations. Correſpondent thereto, but with much clearer views, we find the inſpired penmen denouncing calamities that would befal guilty cities, kingdoms or ſtates. It was not for their forms of government, nor for their ignorance of the nature of civil liberty, nor yet for their poverty, that they were threatened with calamities; but for the enormity of their crimes, the cruelty and oppreſſions that were practiſed amongſt them, encouraged by their magiſtrates and rulers, which finally brought upon them the moſt terrible ſcourges of war, famine and peſtilence, that moſtly ended in their total deſtruction.

In taking a review of the hiſtory of paſt ages, it is eaſy to trace the deſtruction of cities, kingdoms and republics, to the overflowing corruption, cruelty, injuſtice, and every ſpecies of vice with which they were deluged. If it were neceſſary to give any examples, the anti-deluvian world, the cities of Sodom, Gomorrah and Babylon, are ſufficient.

I have been led to theſe obſervations by reflecting on the abominable traffic in human fleſh that is carried on here, and the great number of human ſacrifices that are yearly made to the idol of avarice. To ſee and to hear of waggon and ſtage loads of unhappy victims, of the African race, carried down to the wharfs and dragged on board their veſſels, torn from every endearing connexion, muſt apply to the moſt vital feelings of the human heart: To ſee the priſon made uſe of as a depoſit for ſtolen goods, to aid the purpoſes of felony, inſtead of being a check thereto, muſt imply that we have either a ſleeping or a corrupt magiſtracy. When the petty officers of juſtice (as they are moſt erroneouſly called) can rapidly grow rich by aiding in feloniouſly kidnapping and carrying off their fellow creatures; when we ſee our citizens in general paſs by ſuch things in ſilence; when we ſee every religious ſociety, immerſed in the purſuit of wealth, tamely let ſuch enormities paſs unnoticed; and when we believe that the juſtice of God is unchangeable; have we not every reaſon to fear that judgments are haſtening upon us? In this country, where civil liberty is better underſtood than in many others—whoſe conſtitution ſays that all men were born equally free, there can be no pleaſing ſo

norance; but it will be a great aggravation of our guilt.

It seems as if our officers of police think to avert calamity by keeping the streets and gutters clean; doth public calamity proceed from the filthiness of our gutters, or from the abominable evils and filthiness of our practices? How different were the ideas of the rulers of a great city in the Gentile world, when threatened with immediate judgment? Their proclamation to the people was, "Let them turn every one of them from their evil ways, and from the violence that is in their hands. Who can tell if God will turn and repent, and turn away from his fierce anger, that we perish not?" It is not in a nuisance to our smell that the danger lies, but in placing a nuisance before God, who hath an absolute control over all the powers and operations in nature. When oppression, cruelty and injustice, grow into dominion, so that it is hardly safe for any one to intercede for the oppressed, every species of vice is encouraged thereby, and the end for which mankind were created is totally perverted: it is then consistent with the justice of God to withdraw his protection from them; and woe be unto that place, or unto that city, from whom he withdraweth his protection. It is with astonishment I behold every one in the pursuit of wealth or amusements, as if in a state of perfect security, while the cries of the oppressed captives are piercing the Heavens day by day. With the earth trembling under our feet, and with judgments impending over our heads, how can we be at rest, and forget that God hath declared that he will be a refuge for the oppressed, but hath never declared himself in favour of the oppressor?

A Friend to Justice and Humanity.

"Died, on Sunday last, Mr. THOMAS BEARD, of Anne-Arundel county, in the 47th year of his age, he has left a large and numerous circle of acquaintance to lament this sad loss."

The subscribers being appointed trustees by the honourable the high court of chancery, for the purpose of selling and conveying the real estate of THOMAS DENT, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, in Piscataway, on Monday the tenth day of January next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter,

A LOT in said town, containing eight acres of land, on which are a good dwelling-house, kitchen, meat-house, and other out buildings. They will also offer, in like manner, on the day following, on the premises, the plantation on which the said Thomas Dent lived; this tract contains about three hundred and thirty-three acres, is situated immediately on the Mattawoman Swamp, about six miles below Piscataway, and within four of the Patowmack river, has on it a commodious dwelling-house, a good kitchen, meat-house and barn, and is well adapted to the produce of tobacco, corn, and every species of small grain. The purchaser of the whole, or any part of the said property, will be required to give bond to the trustees, as such, for paying one third part of the purchase money, with interest, within one year from the day of sale, one other third part, with interest, within two years, and the residue, with interest, within three years from the day of sale.

PHILIP STUART, } Trustees.
ROBERT A. BEALL, }
December 10, 1802. 1

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the seventh of January, at the subscriber's, living near Carroll's Manor, in said county, for READY MONEY,

ALL the personal property of JOHN BUNTING, deceased, consisting of sundry articles of merchandize. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue till all is sold.

Persons having claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit them properly proved, to

GREENBURY TREAKLE, Administrator.
December 14, 1802. 10 7/6

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, on the sixth of March, negro JAMES, about twenty-three years of age, five feet seven inches high, a robust fellow, common black, looks down when spoken to, has long heels, and walks heavily, with his feet much turned out, has a scar on his forehead about an inch long, cloathing unknown; he makes great profession of religion, has been much from home under pretence of holding prayer meetings, since the property of Thomas W. Stockett. It is expected he works on board of some of the bay craft, as he formerly worked on board of the sloop Susanna, both the property at that time of Matthew Beard, of South river, Anne-Arundel county. If said negro is taken within the state, and secured in Baltimore gaol, shall receive SIXTY DOLLARS, if out of the state, and secured in any gaol, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall receive the above reward. 10 7/6

SAMUEL COALE, of SAMUEL, Agent
for THOMAS W. STOCKETT.

Said James has a mother living with a widow Watson, near Annapolis, brothers and sisters with a Mr. Richard Dorsey, near Mrs. Watson's, Baltimore county. November 24, 1802.

ALMANACKS,
For the year 1803,
To be had at this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the 30th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, for CASH, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM DAVIDSON, deceased, in the Swamp,

THE whole of the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz. A number of valuable negroes, consisting of men, women and children, farming utensils, horses, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, hogs, Indian corn, fodder, hay, household and kitchen furniture, one half of a schooner well calculated for the bay trade, &c. &c.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Administrator.
December 8, 1802. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply, by petition, to the next county court to be held for Charles county, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, situate, lying, and being in Charles county aforesaid, called HOPEWELL, pursuant to the direction of the act of assembly in such cases made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

WALTER B. SMALLWOOD.
November 28, 1802. 2

THE heirs of the late JOHN ROGERS having petitioned the chancellor of Maryland for a division or sale of the real estate, and, (on a return of a commission, stating that the same would not admit of division,) the chancellor having decreed a sale thereof, and appointed the subscriber trustee for that purpose,

Notice is hereby given, that he will, on Thursday the twenty-third day of December next, offer at public auction the part of the said real estate which was not disposed of at the sale in August last, under the decree aforesaid, to wit: A large and convenient brick dwelling-house in the city of Annapolis, with cellars, kitchen, meat-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. and a garden, now occupied by John Davidson, Esquire, and rented to him until the 15th of April, 1803.

The sale of this property will be held at Mr. Caton's tavern, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The purchaser must give bond, with security, to the subscriber as trustee, for paying one fourth of the purchase money, (with interest from the time of sale,) within six months, one other fourth within twelve months, and the residue within two years, from the time of sale, and on obtaining the chancellor's ratification, and on receipt of the purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, will convey to the purchaser all the right, title and interest, which the said John Rogers had in the said property, and which descended to his children.

WILLIAM KILTY.
November 30, 1802. 3X

In CHANCERY, November 24, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sale made by FRANCIS CROMWELL, trustee for the sale of the real estate of George Conoway, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 22d day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 22d day of January next. The report states thirty-nine and five eights acres of land of ALDRIDGE'S BEGINNING was sold at fourteen dollars per acre, and six and five eights acres of the same tract at 5 dollars per acre.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

In CHANCERY, November 29, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sale made by NICHOLAS BREWER, junior, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Benjamin Cheney, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the twelth day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of December next.

The report states, that a tract of land called BENJAMIN'S CHOICE, containing 130¾ acres, was sold at ten dollars per acre, and a tract called BENJAMIN'S CONTENT, containing 103¾ acres, at nine dollars and twenty-five cents per acre.

True copy, 3X
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition Cæcil county court, at the next March term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called HALL'S INDUSTRY, situate in South Susquehanna, and now in his possession, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN HALL.
October 27, 1802. 3

By the COMMITTE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, 6
A. GOLDER, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, 6
L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition for an act of insolvency to the next general assembly of Maryland.

JOHN JOHNSON.
Baltimore, October 25, 1802. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JOHN FENDALL BEALL.
Charles county, October, 1802. 6

THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from hunting on their farms, with either dog or gun, and pillaging the shores thereof of wood, &c. as they have received damage thereby.

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL,
FRANCIS CLEMENTS,
NICHOLAS BALDWIN,
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
BARUCH FOWLER.
December 7, 1802. 2

Twenty Dollars Reward.

TWENTY DOLLARS for each man will be paid to any person that will deliver the following negro men to me, or that will commit them to prison in Baltimore-town or Annapolis; BEN, a small black man; BEN, a middle sized black man; JACK, a small yellow man; JEM, a mulatto man, with blue eyes, a carpenter; JEM, a young black man, and BILL, a lad about eighteen years of age; all of those men are young and likely, and the above reward of twenty dollars for each, or one hundred and twenty dollars for the whole will be paid as above. And for the following women TEN DOLLARS each, delivered or committed to prison, as above, FANNY, a lusty yellow woman, about twenty-six years of age; PEGG, a middle sized yellow woman, about eighteen years of age; CALISTER, a young black woman, who has been generally in Baltimore-town.

BENNETT DARNALL.
December 10, 1802. 2

A FEW QUARTER CASKS OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

Still on hand, and for sale by the subscriber, on reasonable terms for cash.

MILBOURN SIGELL.
Annapolis, November 25.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, do by these presents forewarn all persons whatsoever from hunting within our enclosures, on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, with either dog or gun; those that intrude after the above notice will have the law prosecuted against them immediately, by

P. HAMMOND,
LANCELOT WARFIELD, Sen.
STEVENS GAMBRILL, and
THOMAS WARFIELD.
November 2, 1802. 4

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JACOB GREEN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ADDISON CONAWAY, Executor.
Prince-George's county, November 11, 1802. 4

THE subscriber offers for SALE, three tracts of unimproved LAND, lying in Somerset county, commonwealth of Pennsylvania, within 12 to 14 miles of Cumberland-town, Allegany county, containing upwards of 400 acres each, and an allowance of 6 per cent. for roads; this land is level, abounding with good timber and streams and springs of water; one, two, or the whole three tracts will be sold as may best answer the purchaser. A good bargain, or bargains, will be given, and negroes or cash taken in payment. Apply to the subscriber now in Annapolis.

JOHN SIMKINS.
November 22, 1802. 4

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, under the pretence of freedom, a negro woman by the name of ALLE, a very dark brown woman, has tolerable long hair, aged twenty-five years, five feet five or six inches high, and has good proportion to her height; she took her child with her which she called AUSTIN, or JACOB, and in his absence has taken the name of MUSIER JOICE, and it is not unlikely but that she has changed her name again; it is supposed she is harboured about Mr. Charles Carroll's quarter, as she has many kindred there, and has been frequently seen in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; all the quarters neighbouring to town may be suspected, as she has been at a considerable time, and has had the opportunity of getting acquainted with almost every such place. Whoever takes up said woman, with or without child, and secures her so that the owner gets her again, shall be entitled to the above reward by

JAMES SANDERS. 4

IMPORTANT.

A fresh supply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for sale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his store, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary—I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago—He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent ntoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the stomach and back
Consumptions	Indigestion
Lowness of spirits	Melancholy
Loss of appetite	Gout in the stomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hysterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Seminal weaknesses	Obstinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness	

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's

Essense and Extract of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-street*, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and subscribed before *Ebenezer Ferguson*, Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thousand* persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing, but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the symptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech,—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœted stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges* which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the possession of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines administered*, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health.—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions or rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons, in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevents its morbid secretions; to restore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.